

FIG. 1

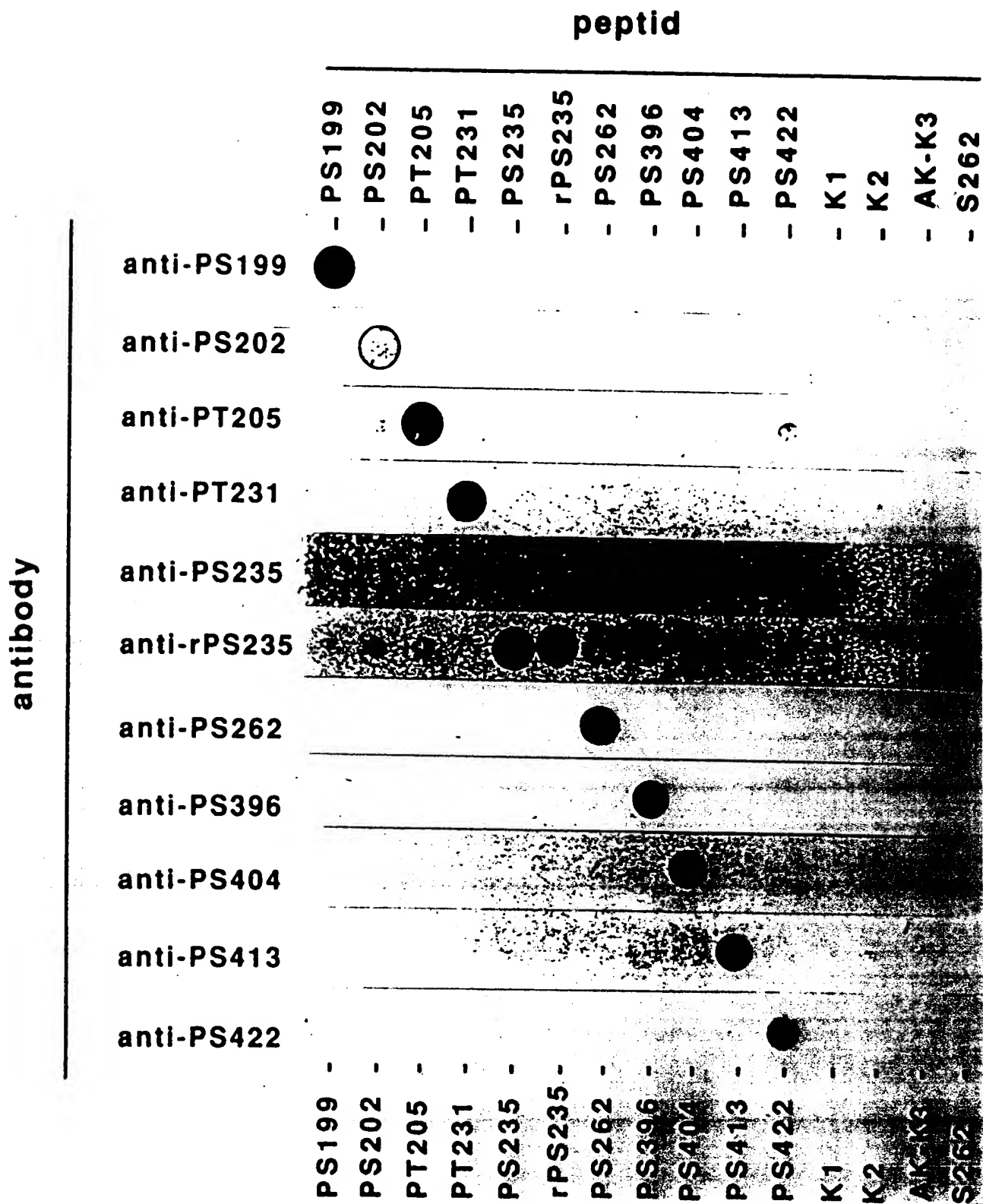


FIG. 2

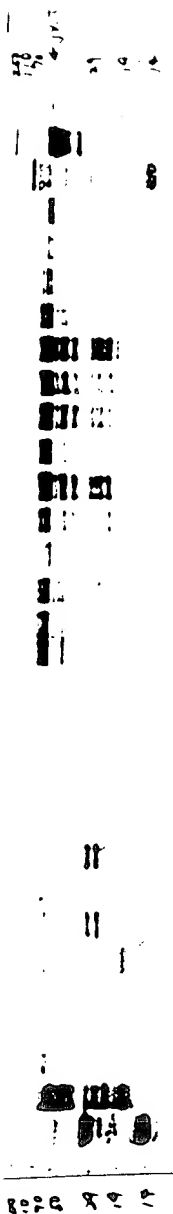
TS

AD/N A A A A N N N N N A A A A A A A A A  
PHF + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +  
ID No. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27



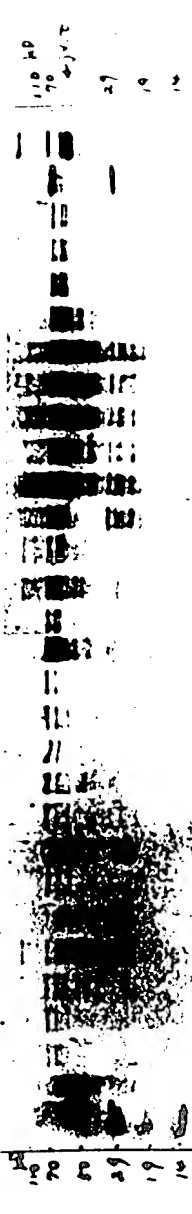
PS 262  
(S x 1500)

ID No. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27



PS 413  
(x 62.5)

ID No. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27



PS 422  
(S x 62.5)

ID No. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27



Tau-C  
(x 10000)

ID No. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

FIG. 3

## SDSppt

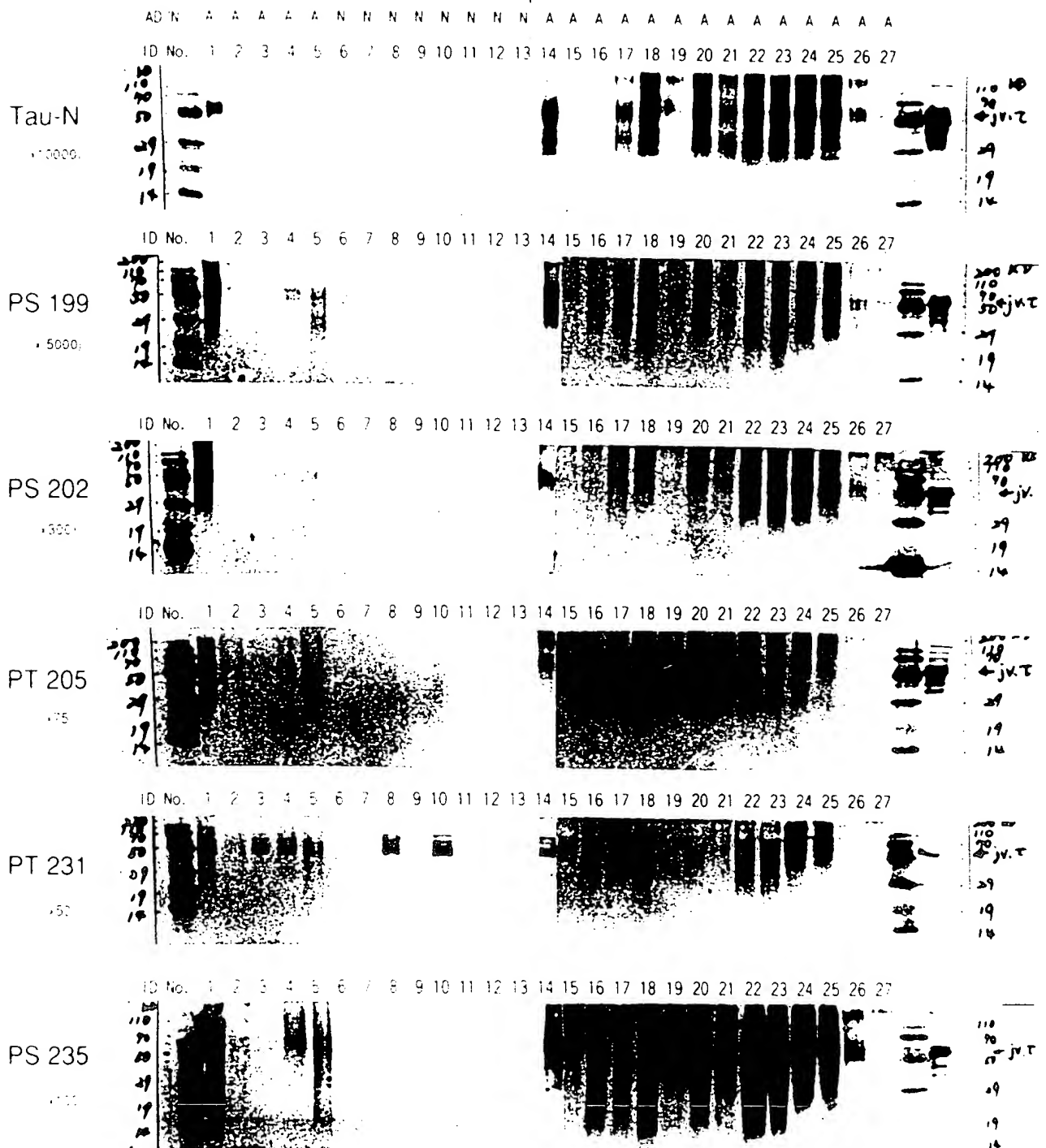


FIG. 4

## SDSppt

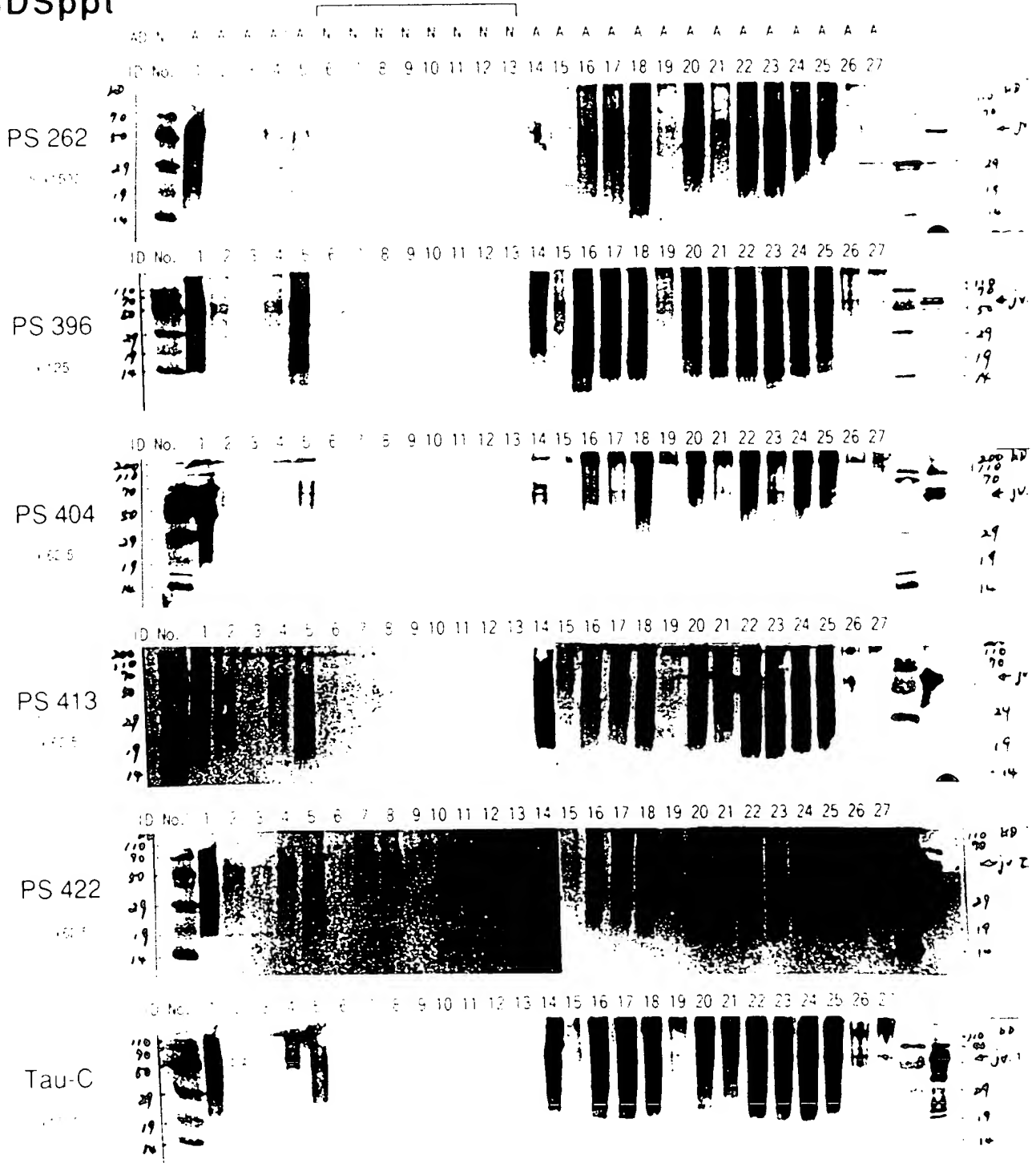
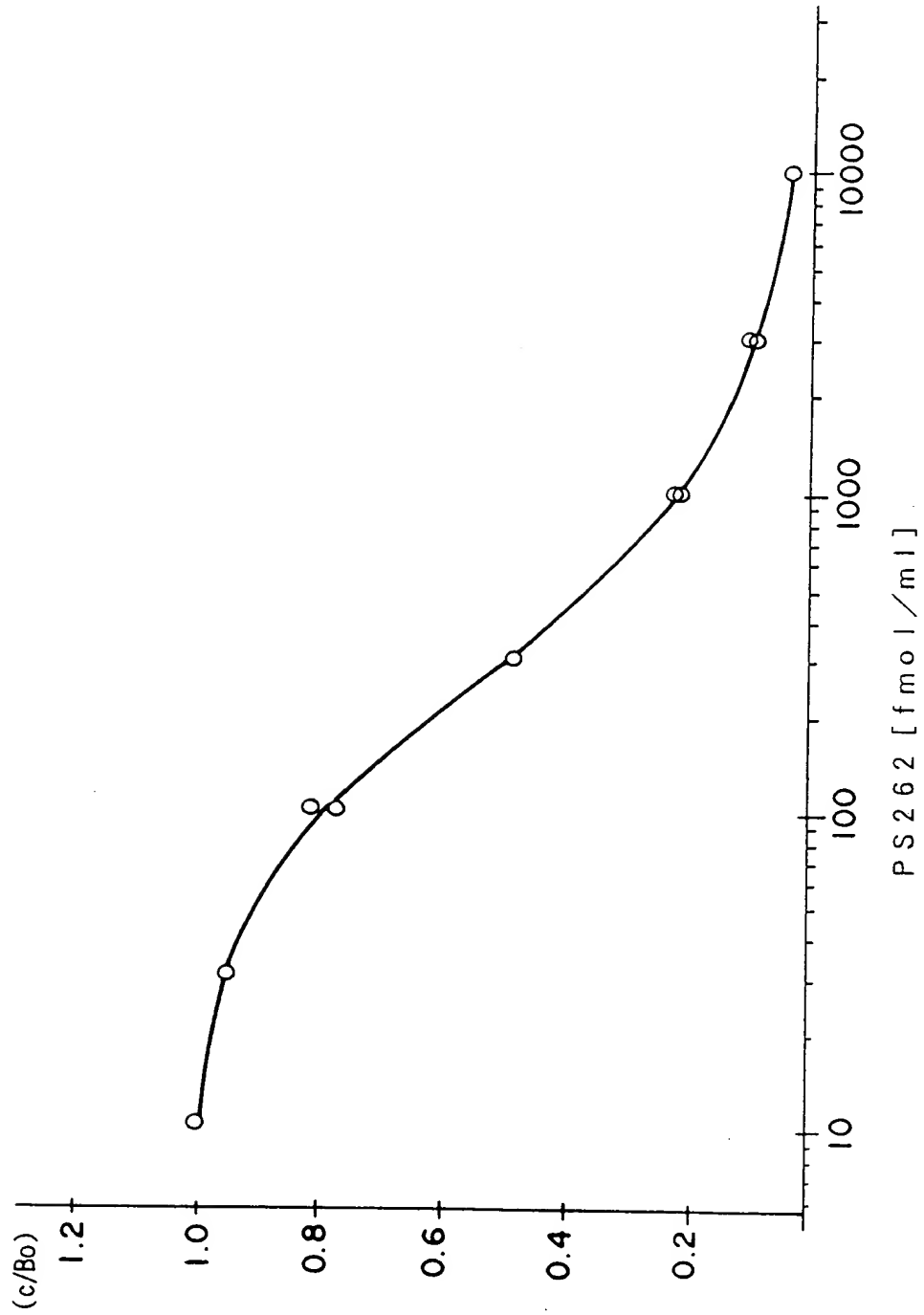


FIG. 5



Author	Year	Country	Sample Size	Study Design	Findings
Smith et al.	2015	USA	1,200	Longitudinal	Increased risk of depression in children of parents with mental illness.
Johnson et al.	2016	UK	800	Cross-sectional	Higher levels of anxiety in children of parents with anxiety disorders.
Williams et al.	2017	Canada	1,500	Family Study	Genetic factors play a significant role in the transmission of mental illness.
Miller et al.	2018	Australia	900	Case-control	Children of parents with schizophrenia have a higher risk of developing the same condition.
Chen et al.	2019	China	2,100	Population-based	Environmental factors interact with genetic predisposition in mental illness.
Anderson et al.	2020	Sweden	1,800	Adoption Study	Adopted children of parents with mental illness show similar risk to biological relatives.
Lee et al.	2021	South Korea	1,300	Family Cohort	Parental mental health status significantly predicts child mental health outcomes.
Wong et al.	2022	Malaysia	1,100	Case-control	Stressful life events exacerbate genetic risk for mental illness in children.
Patel et al.	2023	India	1,600	Family Study	High prevalence of mental illness in families with a history of trauma.
Nguyen et al.	2024	Vietnam	1,400	Longitudinal	Early childhood exposure to parental mental illness increases later-life risk.
Kim et al.	2025	South Korea	1,700	Family Cohort	Parental mental health interventions can reduce risk for children.
Alvarez et al.	2026	Spain	1,900	Population-based	Genetic and environmental factors both contribute to mental illness risk.
Thompson et al.	2027	USA	1,200	Case-control	Children of parents with bipolar disorder have a higher risk of mood disorders.
Roberts et al.	2028	UK	1,000	Family Study	Parental mental health status is a strong predictor of child mental health.
Chen et al.	2029	China	2,200	Population-based	Environmental factors play a crucial role in the development of mental illness.
Anderson et al.	2030	Sweden	1,800	Adoption Study	Adopted children of parents with mental illness show similar risk to biological relatives.
Lee et al.	2031	South Korea	1,300	Family Cohort	Parental mental health status significantly predicts child mental health outcomes.
Wong et al.	2032	Malaysia	1,100	Case-control	Stressful life events exacerbate genetic risk for mental illness in children.
Patel et al.	2033	India	1,600	Family Study	High prevalence of mental illness in families with a history of trauma.
Nguyen et al.	2034	Vietnam	1,400	Longitudinal	Early childhood exposure to parental mental illness increases later-life risk.
Kim et al.	2035	South Korea	1,700	Family Cohort	Parental mental health interventions can reduce risk for children.
Alvarez et al.	2036	Spain	1,900	Population-based	Genetic and environmental factors both contribute to mental illness risk.
Thompson et al.	2037	USA	1,200	Case-control	Children of parents with bipolar disorder have a higher risk of mood disorders.
Roberts et al.	2038	UK	1,000	Family Study	Parental mental health status is a strong predictor of child mental health.
Chen et al.	2039	China	2,200	Population-based	Environmental factors play a crucial role in the development of mental illness.
Anderson et al.	2040	Sweden	1,800	Adoption Study	Adopted children of parents with mental illness show similar risk to biological relatives.
Lee et al.	2041	South Korea	1,300	Family Cohort	Parental mental health status significantly predicts child mental health outcomes.
Wong et al.	2042	Malaysia	1,100	Case-control	Stressful life events exacerbate genetic risk for mental illness in children.
Patel et al.	2043	India	1,600	Family Study	High prevalence of mental illness in families with a history of trauma.
Nguyen et al.	2044	Vietnam	1,400	Longitudinal	Early childhood exposure to parental mental illness increases later-life risk.
Kim et al.	2045	South Korea	1,700	Family Cohort	Parental mental health interventions can reduce risk for children.
Alvarez et al.	2046	Spain	1,900	Population-based	Genetic and environmental factors both contribute to mental illness risk.
Thompson et al.	2047	USA	1,200	Case-control	Children of parents with bipolar disorder have a higher risk of mood disorders.
Roberts et al.	2048	UK	1,000	Family Study	Parental mental health status is a strong predictor of child mental health.
Chen et al.	2049	China	2,200	Population-based	Environmental factors play a crucial role in the development of mental illness.
Anderson et al.	2050	Sweden	1,800	Adoption Study	Adopted children of parents with mental illness show similar risk to biological relatives.

